Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Silver Portal Capital, LLC (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of California in September 2000 as Burland East, LLC. On May 29, 2001, the Company changed its name to Silver Portal Capital, LLC. The Company began doing business on October 18, 2001, as a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company's primary business is providing investment banking, investment advisory and private capital raising services for companies in the real estate industry.

Under its membership agreement with FINRA and pursuant to Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), the Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis and does not execute or clear securities transactions for customers. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from the requirement of Rule 15c-3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pertaining to the possession or control of customer assets and reserve requirements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company recognizes its Advisory fees when earned, usually after completion of the assignment or upon invoicing of non-refundable retainers or fee payments, in accordance with written terms of its engagement agreements.

The Company has adopted FASB ASC 320, Investments - Debt and Equity Securities. As such, marketable securities held by the Company are classified as trading securities and stated at their fair market value based on quoted market prices. Realized gains or losses from the sale of marketable securities are computed based on specific identification of recorded cost, with the change in fair value during the period included in income.

The Company, with the consent of its Members, has elected to be a California Limited Liability Company. For tax purposes the Company is treated like a partnership, therefore in lieu of business income taxes, the Members are taxed on the Company's taxable income. Accordingly, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements.

Note 2: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company operates as a limited liability company treated as a partnership for tax purposes. As such, the Company is subject to a limited liability company gross receipts tax, with a minimum franchise tax. As of December 31, 2015, the income tax provision consists of the following:

Franchise tax	$	800
Gross receipts fee		6,000
Total income tax provision	$	6,800

Note 3: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market.

Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income, or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, and model derived prices whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable;

Level 3 - Asset and liabilities whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

Note 3: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

In 2003, the Company entered into a service with Cordillera Partners, LLC ("Cordillera"), an entity wholly owned by the Company. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company received an ownership interest in the entity for raising capital for the housing project. The investment is valued at $0.

In 2007, the Company provided capital raising services for a housing project, SPC Laguna Senior, LLC ("SPC"). Under the terms of the agreement, the Company received an equity percentage in SPC. The investment is valued at $0.

These investments are classified as Level 3 Inputs.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as of December 31, 2015.

Assets	Fair Value	Level 1 Input	Level 2 Input	Level 3 Input
Cordillera	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
SPC	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 4: RECEIVABLES - OTHER

Receivables - other consists of $181,667 in advances to the Company's employees. This receivable is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Note 5: SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

The liability subordinated to the claims of general creditors consists of a subordinated loan agreement of $1,311,635 which bears an interest rate of 1% per annum and matures on June 30, 2016. Interest expense for this subordinated loan was $13,116 for the year ending December 31, 2015.

The subordinated borrowings are covered by agreements approved by FINRA and are thus available in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, the borrowings may not be repaid.

Note 6: COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies

The Company had no commitments, no contingent liabilities and had not been named as a defendant in any lawsuit at December 31, 2015 or during the year then ended.

Guarantees

FASB ASC 460, Guarantees, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FASB ASC 460 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying factor (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. This guidance also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others.

The Company has issued no guarantees at December 31, 2015 or during the year then ended.

Note 7: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") has established the Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification" or "ASC") as the authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") recognized by the FASB. The principles embodied in the Codification are to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP in the United States. New accounting pronouncements are incorporated into the ASC through the issuance of Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs".)

Company management has reviewed the accounting standards updates issued by the FASB that were either newly issued or had effective implementation dates that would require their provisions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2015. Based upon this review, the Company has implemented the pronouncements that require adoption (if any). They have also concluded that the remaining pronouncements have either limited or no application to the Company and, in all cases, implementation would not have a material impact on the financial statements taken as a whole.

Note 8: NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital of $34,961 which was $29,961 in excess of its required net capital of $5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness ($63,159) to net capital was 1.81 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum allowed.

Note 9: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date for items requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements. The evaluation was performed through the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this review, the Company has determined that there were no events which took place that would have a material impact on its financial statements.